THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, cauldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and or sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

TO RENT.—A LARGE, NEW AND COMMODIous dwelling, with all necessary out houses, situated near the Central Railroad Depot. The house has ten rooms, with a fireplace in each room, and is well adapted for a boarding house. There is a good garden attached.

Also one other house, on the same lot, with a store room, and other rooms sufficient for a small family. This is an excellent business stand. These houses will be rented together or separately. Apply to
H. PENNINGTON
Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1855. No. 2.

FOR SALE.

A Rare Chance for Woollen and Cotton Manufacturers.

THE "OLD NORTH STATE MANUFACTURING COMPANY" HAVING SOLD their Buildings and Grounds to the Atlantic & N. C. R. Company, will offer at public Sale (if not otherwise disposed of previously) on the 30th day of November, on the premises, their entire stock of Machinery, comprising their Woollen and Cotton Mill, also,

1 Twenty-five Horse (power) Engine and
2 Boilers, each (Cylender) 30 ft. long and 36 in diameter.

It was made by J. P. Morris & Co., Philadelphia, and is declared by all who have seen it in operation, to be unsurpassed by any in the State.

Their Woolen Machine consists of 8 sets Cards, 1 Broad Gig, 1 Shear, 3 Jacks, 5 Jean Looms, 1 do Grinder.

1 Sattin Napper, 3 Cash'm'r do. 2 Wool Pickers, 3 set Fulling Stocks, 2 Sattinett do. 1 Cloth Winder.

Also, many other articles too numerous to mention, such as Fanks, Dye-tubs, welded wrought Iron Pipes for cold water and for heating the Buildings by steam, etc., etc.

The above Machinery is in good running order, requiring but few repairs to make it almost as good as new. It was manufactured by Henry Goulding and Wm. Bickford, of Worcester, Mass., whose names are a guarantee for their work.

The Cotton Machinery was made by Messrs Danforth, Cooke & Co., of Patterson, N. J., is entirely new, and only one half of it has been in operation. It contains all the latest improvements, and has been pronounced by one of our most experienced manufacturers to be unequalled by any in the State; and the Yarn has already established a name, taking precedence even of the very best offered in this market. It is composed of 636 inch Cards, 1 Railway head with plunger, 1 Drawing frame with patent Coilers and Stop Motions, 2 coilers to the head.

1 Single and 1 Double Roller beam Speeders, 4 improved Danforth Spinning Frames, 132 Spindles each,
3 Power Reels, 1 warper, &c., &c.

And in fact of every article of Machinery that goes to make up what may be called a perfect Factory.

Persons desirous of purchasing are requested either to call upon John Blackwell, President, or James W. Carmer, Secretary, or Dr. John A. Quion, Treasurer; or to address their inquiries to the "Old North State Manufacing Company," Newbern, N. C.
Oct. 30, 1855. 1097—w5t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN COURT OF EQUITY.—Timothy W. Ward and others vs. John P. Turner and Hardy W. B. Price—Fall Term, 1855.

To Hardy W. B. Price, SIR:—You are hereby notified to appear before the Honorable the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in Williamston, at the ensuing term, to be held on the last Monday in February, 1856, and plead, answer, or demur to the amended bill of the complainants above named, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against you, and the same heard accordingly.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, in Williamston, this the 24th day of October, A. D. 1855.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.
Oct. 28, 1855. 1097—w6w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO ME EXecuted by Menassah Sater, on the 16th day of August, 1853, for certain purposes therein specified, I will proceed to sell, on the 20th of December next, on the premises, one tract of land lying in Wake county, on the north side of Crabtree Creek, near the paper mill, containing two hundred and sixty-six acres, more or less.

Also at the residence of said Menassah Sater, on Saturday the 22d day of December, I will sell the tract of land on which he resides, known as the mill tract, situated on Barton's creek and containing thirteen acres more or less. Also two stills and stands, and all other fixtures about the still-house, together with a large stock of hogs, oxen, cows and calves, horses, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, crop of corn, fodder, one wagon and harness, four carts, one carriage, and one negro woman, and various other articles.

☞ Terms six months credit with bond and approved security. W. H. HIGH, *Trustee*.
Oct. 20, 1855. 97—td.

$5,000 WANTED, FOR ONE OR more years, on indisputable security. Apply to the Editors of the N. C. Standard or address box 127, Raleigh Post Office.
Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1855. 99—1m.

HOUSE AND LOT IN FRANKLINTON FOR SALE.—This lot is situated about sixty yards from the Railroad Hotel, and in the business part of the village. The dwelling is very convenient, with four rooms. Any person wishing to examine the property can do so by calling on Mr. Whitfield, the Railroad agent at Franklinton.—Those wishing to buy will apply to me at Raleigh.
H. PENNINGTON,
Sept. 20, 1855. 78—tf.

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.
E. L. HARDING.

E. P. NASH'S STOCK OF PIANOS NOW ON HAND.

One Louis 14th pattern, 7 full octaves, double front, with richly carved scroll legs and mouldings.
One large 7 octaves, heavy carved mouldings and leg caps, and sliding desk.
One large 7 octaves, beautiful carved front ornaments and sliding desk.
One large 7 octaves, round corners, fancy desk and candlestands.
One large 6¾ octaves, round corners, double fronts, ornamented tablet.
One large 6¾ octaves, round corners, carved tablet &c.
One large 6¾ octaves, square corners, banded tablet.
One large 6¾ octaves, square corners, fancy desk, &c.
One large 6¾ octaves, large round corner, fancy desk, &c.
One large 6¾ octaves, small round corner, carved tablets, &c.
One large 6¾ octaves, square flush fancy desk, &c.
One large 6¾ octaves, small round corner, carved tablets, &c.
One large 6¾ octaves, square corner, sunk panel, &c.
Two large 6⅓ octaves, square corner, plain illuminated plates.
One large 6⅓ octaves, large round corner, candlestands, &c.
Two 6¼ octaves, square flush, fancy desks and stands.
Nineteen large 6 octaves, Pianos, of various patterns and styles of finish.

All the above instruments are from the celebrated factories of Jno. B. Dunham, H. Worcester, A. Stodart, Griffin, &c Every Piano sold is warranted, and must give satisfaction even to the most fastidious. Prices of the above ranging from $225 to $600,
Nov. 12, 1855. 102—1y.

NEW STOCK!

DURING FAIR WEEK OUR SALES WERE large, and in consequence stock greatly reduced, so much so that we have had great difficulty in fitting our customers with such styles of garments as were wanted.

The difficulty is now obviated, for we received yesterday, from our Manufactory, quite a large invoice, comprising all the new and handsome styles recently opened in New York City. We have now just the sizes to make our stock complete.
E. L. HARDING.
November 2, 1855. 99—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Pursuant to an order heretofore made in the Petition of Edw'd Graham and others, Infants ex parte, I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door in the City of Raleigh, on the Saturday of November Court week, being the 24th day of November instant, a negro girl well trained and very valuable, aged some twelve or thirteen years, called Serena.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash. Bond with approved security, payable twelve months after the day of sale for the residue.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, *Commissioner*.
Nov. 9, 1855. 102—waswtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY, in Equity.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1855, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake in the matter of Henry A. Murrell and others, the undersigned Clerk and Master will proceed to sell on the premises on the 1st day of December next, being Saturday, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A tract of land situate, lying and being in Wake County on the waters of little Fall Creek, about eleven miles north of Raleigh, containing about one hundred and sixty-three acres, lately the estate of M. G. Murrell, dec'd., of Wake County.

TERMS OF SALE:—Seventy-five dollars of purchase money, to be paid in cash at the time of sale. A credit of nine months will be given to the purchaser for the residue upon his entering into bond with two approved sureties.
ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
Nov 9, 1855. 102—waswtd.

JUST TO HAND, ANOTHER LOT OF FINE OVER Coats, Business Coats, Talmas, &c. Also a fresh supply of Cloths, Cass. and Vesting to be made to order; all of which will be sold low for cash. Call soon and supply yourselves, and don't forget to bring the wherewith.
KING & BIGGS.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1855. 102—3t.

N. B.—Those indebted to us will please make arrangements to settle, on or before the first of January 1856, as one of the firm expects to leave the State at that time. Those who don't comply with the above request will be waited on by an agent.
K. & B.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT OCTOBER Term, 1855, of Yadkin County Court, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Jones, deceased, and the said Jones having, by his last will, directed that all his real and personal estate be sold at public auction.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on the 5th day of December next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following real and personal estate, to wit: A valuable tract of land on which the dec'd'a family resided, lying on the Yadkin river, in Yadkin County, eight miles west of Rockford, containing between four and five hundred acres, of which about 150 acres is rich bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; the uplands are of very good quality; the land is well watered, and has upon it a very comfortable dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses and improvements, and is situated in a very healthy region of country, and in a neighborhood of good society. Also, four negro slaves, a boy about 17 years of age, a girl about 18, and two small boys, one about 7 and the other 5 years old, and all very likely. All the stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, a large quantity of corn, wheat, rye and oats, provender, &c.—A large lot of sole and upper leather. All the household and kitchen furniture. One new waggon. One set blacksmith's tools. And all the farming tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment. And all those having claims against the estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JOHN JERVIS, *Executor*.
October 8, 1855. 92—td.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1855.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Williams, deceased, is propounded for probate, in open Court, by W. S. Harris, the Executor therein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wright B. Hendrick, and Mary his wife, and Jesse Williams, some of the heirs-at-law, and next of kin of the said Thomas Williams, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1855, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the same if they think proper so to do.

Witness: Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D., 1855.
Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.
October 8, 1855. (Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.) 92—w8w.

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.

MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C. JAMES TURNER.
October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the
N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANnouncing to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, DOWN, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.
H. L. EVANS,
One door above R. Smith's corner.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

FINE FRUIT TREES!

30,000 FRUIT TREES OF THE FINEST select kinds, native and foreign, are now ready for sale by Joshua Lindley at New Garden, Guilford Co., N. C., and Owen Lindley, at Cane Creek, Chatham Co., N. C., consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines and Cherries. Persons wanting Trees will please to direct their orders to Joshua Lindley, New Garden, or Owen Lindley, Cane Creek.
JOSHUA LINDLEY,
OWEN LINDLEY.
Nov. 6, 1855. 1098—w5w.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ABOUT the 1st day of October last, my negro boy, Sylvester, five feet eight or nine inches high; large front teeth; tolerable quick spoken. Said boy has a wife at S. M. Williams's, about 8 miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of he said Williams. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me six miles South of Raleigh, or in Raleigh jail so I can get him again.
JAMES PENNY.
Nov. 5, 1855. 1098—wtf.

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointedon behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha country:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east*.
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)

And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Coahoma county*, viz:

The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west*.

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east*.
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east*.
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 2 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.
Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—lawtDec 20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompained an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

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* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

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N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

Resumption of the Through Travel!

DAILY, DIRECT, BY THE
SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD,
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LOUISIANA AND NORTH-CAROLINA,

WHICH HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED, *cleansed, repainted* and put in the most *complete order* for the Safe and Comfortable transportation of the Southern travel to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. On and after Thursday, Nov. 1st, The Trains of the SEABOARD and ROANOKE RAIL ROAD will leave WELDON, N. C. *DAILY* at 2 *o'clock, P. M.*, after the arrival of the MORNING TRAIN from WILMINGTON, N. C., for *PORTSMOUTH, Va.*, connecting there with the BAY STEAMERS, LOUISIANA and NORTH CAROLINA, which leave the DEPOT WHARF, *DAILY*, (*Sundays excepted,*) at 6 o'clock, P. M., for BALTIMORE, arriving there the next morning at 7 o'clock, in time for the CARS for PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.

SCHEDULE FOR THE THROUGH LINE!

Leave Wilmington, N. C.,	at	6 A. M.
" Weldon "	"	2 P. M.
" Portsmouth, Va.,	"	6 P. M.
" Baltimore,	"	9 A. M.
" Philadelphia,	"	2 P. M.

Passengers need not apprehend any danger in taking this route, as hard frosts and ice have made their appearance, and the Sanatory Authorities of Portsmouth and Norfolk have notified their absent citizens that it is perfectly safe for them to return.

OWEN D. BALL,
Agent S. & R. R. R. Co.
Portsmouth, Nov. 7, 1855. 101—1m.

I. O. O. F.

THE GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F. OF NORTH CAROLINA, will hold its annual communication in Wilmington, N. C., on the fourth Monday in November next, being the 26th day of the month. Subordinate Lodges will take notice, and send delegates accordingly.
THOS. M. GARDNER,
Grand Secretary.
Oct. 24, 1855. 97—till 4th Mon. in Nov.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
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☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
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Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

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TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Right Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19 1855. 17—

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex ept on way freight which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President*.

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinct

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Know Nothingism--by One who Knows Something.

Editors N. C. Standard:

GENTLEMEN: Having incurred the displeasure of a certain party in this country, calling themselves the *American party*, (but better known by their true and self-assumed name of *Know Nothings*,) simply for exercising the right of thinking and acting for myself, and for expressing freely my opinions of that political organization, I deem it a duty I owe to myself, my country, and my friends, to explain the causes which impelled me to dissolve all further connection with the Order. They certainly deserve the gratitude of the American people for undertaking the Herculean task of managing the multifarious concerns of the Protestants, Catholics, the Devil, and all other foreigners that may visit our shores. And especially, for relieving the citizens of the United States of the trouble of choosing their own rulers—Executive, Legislative, and Ministerial, by generously tendering their services to fill all the offices of Government, from the President down to a constable. I cannot, therefore, withhold my modicum of praise to the projectors of so many blessings to my country. On the 5th day of May last there was a meeting of the Trustees of the Baptist Institute, at Taylorsville, Alexander county, N. C., and being one of the number, I attended the meeting, which was held in the law office of A. M. Bogle, Esq., of *Temperance memory*.

After transacting the business which called us together, the subject of Know Nothingism was introduced by some one present, and something called a platform of principles was read. Having been raised in a Protestant community, I freely expressed what I had been taught in my youth—an aversion to the dogmas and heresies of the Roman Catholic Church. And moreover said, I was opposed to either Catholics or foreigners ruling the American people.

During the conversation, an intimate friend of mine, in whom I had great confidence, and who was sitting near me, continued to express an earnest desire to join the Know Nothings; but said he would not do so unless I would also join. This expression was repeated so often that I felt much disposed to join them, purely to gratify him; though much against my own judgment and inclinations. I still continued to raise objections against the Order.—And finally told those present I either could not or would not take an oath, as I considered all voluntary oaths, not made in obedience to the constituted authorities and laws of the country, to be wanton, sinful, and forbidden to all who professed the Christian religion. After some conversation upon the subject, A. M. Bogle, who seemed to be, and was in fact, the leader upon this occasion, said, I could affirm instead of swear, upon which I observed that if there was any good resulting from the Order I would have no objections to joining them. Those present seemed pleased with this declaration, after my strongest objection had been removed. Their Book, Ritual, Rubric, or Formula, (or whatever name you choose to give it,) it looked to me like a miniature primer, (a kind of thumb-paper affair,) containing the obligations of the first and second degrees, and also a gentleman who was busily engaged in the village was sent for, and these degrees hurried over on his account, as I judged. And then the Ritual of the third degree was sent for, and those present went through the degree, their obligations, signs, countersigns and pass-words. The obligations, signs, countersigns, and pass-words, are substantially the same that I saw the following week in the Memphis Eagle, and subsequently in the Richmond Enquirer and North Carolina Standard, &c., the only variance being the absence of the Bible and cross. Upon the conclusion of the ceremony, such was the gratification expressed on the occasion, that it was immediately proposed to furnish me with the necessary books to establish a manufactory of Know Nothings in the neighborhood of Little River Academy, where I then resided, in a community of Democrats, intimating at the same time how much the Order might be benefited by my active co-operation. As I did not express a desire to accept them, the subject was dropped. One hour's reflection after I left Taylorsville, and particularly an expression that fell from my friend, (before spoken of,) that he had been one of the Order all the time, staggered my faith in man, and in an organization that had to be upheld by deception.—My friend afterwards said that I must have misunderstood him at the time; I am willing to admit that I may have done so. But subsequent disclosures proved that I had hit upon the truth; and that Know Nothing sophistry justified the means in obtaining the end. I am willing to believe that a misguided zeal on the part of my friend (for whom I still entertain the warmest feelings of friendship and esteem) in sustaining a political party to which he heretofore belonged, (the late Whig party,) and which had lost its name amidst its own mutations, and the political revolution of the times, prompted him, in an unguarded moment, to act a part which under other circumstances, both as a man and a Christian, he would scorn to do. Calm reflection upon the step I had taken, the incidents connected with it, the objects and aims of the organization, resulted in the conviction, that as a professor of Christianity, a patriot, or philanthropist, I could not remain a member of the Order. As my assent was obtained by an unwarrantable fraud, I felt under no obligations to observe their obligations, injunctions of secresy or any thing which came under my observation. I spoke of the principles and objects of the Order to my friends, and others, frankly and openly. But of the individual members I spoke with caution and reserve; because, for many of them I entertained the highest personal respect; and believed they were acting under a delusion which time and sober reflection would correct. The first public allusion to the Order, which I made, was at the Old Baptist Meeting-House, on the Yadkin river, in Caldwell County, in a discourse, delivered there, in the month of May last.—I did so then, because I had offered my letter of Christian fellowship to the Baptist Church at that place, about three years before, and it was not received upon the ground that I was a *Son of Temperance*.

What I said on that occasion was that I had been a member of three secret societies—the Masonic, the Sons of Temperance, and a third, which I did not even designate by name. The first two I alleged were instituted for the best and noblest purposes. That Faith, Hope and Charity, were characteristic of the first; sobriety and good will to man of the second; and the third was gotten up for political purposes—that it cut asunder the chords of charity, and was in the simple language of truth—*a child of the devil*, and I knew it. I spoke no more of the Order in public until the 28th of July following, at Taylorsville, where I had been initiated, and which was the most appropriate place for me to justify the course I had pursued in dissolving my connection with the Know Nothings. It was the Saturday preceding the Congressional election—a day of public tax-gathering, and moreover, a day specially appointed for a meeting of the Know Nothings of Alexander county, to ratify the Philadelphia platform—a day when they proposed (but did not do) to throw off the vail of secresy—to exhibit to the public gaze their political *non descript starveling*—to parade their *runt opossum*, which had been nosing about after some pumpkins, amid the vine covered patches of three thousand New England Clergymen—and was now (for the first time in Taylorsville at least) to crawl forth in all the vermin dignity of its race from some ash-heap in Yankeedom, in search of its paternity; its snout protruding through the cowl of a Catholic Bishop, its body, ornamented with the variegated costumes of all the foreign nations of the earth; and its nether extremity hooked into a corner of the broad and ample folds of the star-spangled banner of our country, beneath whose stars and stripes, Democrats and Whigs, Catholics and foreigners, have so often marched in unison, through danger, death, and blood, to battle and victory. And now this glorious ensign of American valor was to be lowered to the earth, and trailed in the dust, through the political kennels of the country, to grace the anticipated triumph of some pot-house politician, in his gradual progress to an ignoble notoriety. I would here remark that I did not go to Taylorsville on that notable day for the purpose of speaking in public upon any subject. But at the request of a few friends, and to teach the members of the Know Nothing order how little I regarded their threats of public exposure against myself, I consented to address the people after the Know Nothing meeting had adjourned. Lest there should be a denial of any personal threats against myself, I here give you a copy of an original letter, now in my possession:

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C., June 26th, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Information having been made to our Council, of which you are a member, that you have been denouncing the Organization, its principles and objects, and making representations that are inconsistent with the obligation you have taken, it becomes my duty to notify you to appear before the Council on Saturday evening, the 30th instant, at Taylorsville, to answer said charge, otherwise we will be under the painful necessity of dealing in the premises as we are bound to do.

WM. G. JAMES, *Sec'ty.*

This letter was post-marked Taylorsville, directed to me at Little River post office, and duly received. The painful duty alluded to will be found in the 8th Article, 8th Section of the Constitution of the North Carolina State Council, and in these words:

"The person so expelled to be thus published as a perjurer and traitor, unworthy the notice or regard of good men."

Whether the sage Council of Taylorsville have or have not carried their threats into execution I neither know nor care. Perhaps the miserable tirade, the unmanly and vituperative attack upon me made by A. M. Bogle, the organ and advocate of the Know Nothings, on the 28th of July, in reply to my remarks, is considered a fulfilment. In that attack, he labored to produce the impression upon the audience then present that I had sworn to the obligation, which he there publicly read over, and repeated in the language of his formula; and that, too, notwithstanding one of the Know Nothing members reminded him of the exception heretofore mentioned.

A. M. Bogle may allege that I did not positively deny the charge at the time; in answer to which I reply, that neither disposition nor habit has ever prompted me to provoke or prolong controversy either in public or private, or to excite the bitterness of passion by giving the *lie direct* to any one; nor where the facts are equally known to both, of teaching truth and courtesy to any one who claims for himself the cognomen of gentleman. The only notice I then took of him was to turn round and address him in these emphatic words: "You have uttered language which in another place you dare not do."

Or perhaps the threat of the Council was fulfilled when their organ said, *he* did not *know* that *I* was a PROPHET; when I simply alluded in my remarks to the phrophecy of John the Evangelist, in Rev. 12th chap., 6th verse, and 13th chap., 5th verse, as limiting the existence of Popery to the year 1856, being 1200 years from the time the Bishop of Rome assumed supreme temporal and ecclesiastical power over the kingdoms and churches of the world, and by that contemptible witticism placed the sacred prophecy of the beloved disciple upon a level with the lewd, fanatical, and degrading tenets of Mormonism, which, like the Order of Know Nothingism, is of native American origin. If malice, misrepresentation, and slander, with a persecuting spirit, be a characteristic of the Order, and if its members think proper to enforce their threats against me, I can only pity and forgive them, and hope they will furnish no farther evidence of their connection with the *Father of Lies*.

The substance of my remarks at Taylorsville, on the 28th of July last, was, that as a professor of religion, a patriot, or a philanthropist, I could not remain a member of the Order. Because, swearing is forbidden by Scripture—Matthew, 5th, 34th and 37th, James, 5th: 12th. That my communications being limited to yea, yea, and nay, nay, If I were asked the question, Are you a Know Nothing, not to answer would be rude, to say yea would be a *lie*, because that is not the name by which the Order is known in their Councils; to say nay would still be a *lie*, because it would convey the impression that I did not belong to an Order upon which public opinion had stamped the name of Know Nothing. This is a position in which no man, or set of men, have a right to place either a Christian or an honest man. I said that voluntary oaths were not obligatory, unless sanctioned by divine or human authority, that my affirmation to the obligation expressed in the formula of the Order, could not possibly be binding, because it was contradictory in itself, to wit: you first swear or affirm to support the Constitution of the United States and of North Carolina. These instruments declare there shall be no religious test for office. In the same oath, or affirmation, you swear, or affirm, that you *will make* a religious test for office, in defiance of the fundamental law of the country—thereby endeavoring to substitute a bare numerical majority in lieu of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States which requires alterations and amendments to itself to be made by the States in their sovereign capacity, without reference to majorities *per capicita*, which only affect the legislative or ordinary law-making power, and which is subordinate to the other, in all the constitutional governments of the world. If you observe the first part of your obligation you cannot keep the last. If you keep the last you are guilty of perjury and treason, in so doing. And this is the point to which the anti-slavery politicians of the North have been laboring, both in Congress and out of it, to bring the people of the United States, ever since the admission of Missouri into the Union; and Know Nothingism is the ground work of the plot to effect it, by bidding defiance to Constitutional law.

I would here earnestly entreat the Southern proselytes to Know Nothingism to pause and candidly to compare the reported speech of Rufus King, of New York, in the Senate of the United States upon that occasion, with the masterly refutation of William Pinkney, of Maryland, in reply, together with Mr. King's subsequently revised and printed speech which materially differs from the one delivered in the Halls of Congress. And then take up the speech of Wm. H. Seward, of New York, in 1852, at Dayton, Ohio, with the more recent speech of Wade, Sumner, Chase, and others, in Congress, upon the Kansas and Nebraska Bill. And be not faithless to the Constitution of your country. I further said, that as an humble member of the Baptist Church of Christ, I could not remain in the Order; because the Baptist Church is not numbered with the Protestant Churches of the world, and claims no affiliation with them as such. The Constitution of the Know Nothing State Council (Article 1st, Section 2nd,) declares, "A person to become a member of any Subordinate Council in this State, must be twenty-one years of age; he must believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, as the Creator and Preserver of the Universe; he must be a native-born citizen, a Protestant, either born of Protestant parents or reared under Protestant influence, and not united in marriage with a Roman Catholic." I could not remain a member of the Order, because my Bible teaches me to hate no man, to love my enemies, and to pray for them that despitefully use and persecute me.

Can I, then, make war upon the Catholics? Or scorn and persecute the stranger that is within my gates? That heaven-born charity, which is something more than sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal, which is the *bond* of *peace* and *perfectness*, forbids it. As a patriot I could not remain in the Order; because the liberties of my country were obtained by the combined arms and efforts, the blood and treasure of colonists, Catholics and foreigners; because the Constitution of the United States, and of North Carolina, declare there shall be no religious test for office, and make no discrimination in the tenure thereof between the native and adopted citizen save in the election of President and Vice President of the United States; because *civil* and *religious liberty* forms the basis of our Bill of Rights, and produced the Declaration of Independence in 1776. I could not remain in the Order; because *religious liberty* is not the growth of *Protestantism*. We are not indebted to the Puritans, or as they are often called, Pilgrim Fathers of 1620, for planting religious liberty upon American soil. The *seed* of the *May Flower* did not produce that beautiful plant of the Bible, nor did it grow and flourish upon the barren rock of Plymouth in *Massachusetts Bay*; but was dropped from heaven, caught up, and borne by a poor and persecuted Baptist, (Roger Williams,) to the fertile banks of the *Providence*, *an infant arm* of the *Naragansett*; and subsequently, cultivated by the Catholic Colony of Maryland, upon the shores of the *Chesapeake*.

This same religious liberty was wisely incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, by the concurrence of Baptists and Catholics, Quakers, Protestants and Unitarians. I could not remain with an order which was hatched from the flames of *fanaticism* by some modern *Loyola*, to re-establish upon earth a system of proscription and tyranny over all who are not members of the same—incompatible with our republican form of government, and tending in its consequences to produce *anarchy*, *bloodshed*, and *civil war*. As a *philanthropist*, I could not remain a member of the Order, because their constitution and laws of organization sever the dearest ties of filial and fraternal affection; break asunder the bonds of friendship between man and man, and thus disturb and destroy the peace and harmony of society: Because our country has obtained a *Name*, hitherto *unwon* by any of the nations of the earth—*The Asylum of the oppressed.*—Can a nation, thus distinguished, drive with iron hand, the persecuted stranger from her shores? or send back the helpless, hopeless exile to his fetters and his chains.?

I could not remain a member of the Order; because, in raising the hand of persecution against Catholics and foreigners, in the United States, we invite the rulers and people of other lands and climes to retaliate upon our countrymen and Christian brothers abroad; and thus erect a barrier against international intercourse, which tends so much to harmonize the world.

I might recur, to other points of justification for the course I pursued in dissolving all connection with the Know Nothings—now miscalled the American party; but I forbear, lest I should trespass upon *your kindness*, and the patience of the public.

I would, in conclusion, ask those political *Pharisees*, called *Know Nothings*, who were originally the American party? Was the name confined to the native protestants of our land? Did they alone battle for the liberty we enjoy? History answers, NO. Protestants and Baptists, Quakers and Catholics, Infidels and Foreigners, Unitarians and Universalists, were alike engaged in the great cause of *human rights*. Britons and Franks, Germans and Poles, shared equally in the toils and sufferings of those perilous times, with the native born citizens of the land. We find Montgomery and Lincoln, Hamilton and Jones, La Fayette and De Grasse, De Kalb and Pulaska, with Washington and Greene, Morgan and Nash, and a host of daring and dauntless patriots of different countries, States and Kingdoms, fighting, side by side, in the cause of American freedom. Shall these be stricken from the roll of the American party? Shall the names of Chatham and Barre, Conway and Paine, and others, master spirits of their age in other countries, who dared, in the face of royalty, to advocate the cause of civil and religious liberty, be also severed from the American party? Shall the great Democratic Family of the United States, with a long and eminent list of Federalists and Whigs of the past and present, who have guarded and defended the Constitution of our country for sixty-six years, from the parricidal hands of fanatics and factions; who have, in fifty-two years, trebled the geographical area of the United States, not by conquest or ambitious warfare, but by treaties of purchase or indemnity; who have caused the star spangled banner (which flutters in the breeze, over the dark blue waters of the deep in every clime) to be respected for the valor of its defenders, and feared for the justice of the people it protects—shall these, too, be stricken from the roll of the American party? and that by a secret, turbulent, and disorganizing faction, who, in the language of their own nomenclature, Know Nothing? Christianity, Patriotism, and Philanthropy, forbid it. The great Creator and Preserver of the Universe, *He*, whose wisdom guided the councils of Washington and his compatriots in 1787, when they selected *civil* and *religious liberty*, from the multitude of pillars that prop the structures of human power, as the firmest supports of the temple of American freedom, will not suffer those bright and beautiful monuments of *Truth* and *Justice* to be broken into fragments by impious hands.

HUGH M. STOKES,
Of Wilkes County, N. C.

MORE BOLD SENTIMENTS.—We find the following striking article in the New York Day Book. We need not designate that as a staunch Democratic journal. Every day we are happy to see, the Democratic press at the North are enlightening the public mind as to the true character of Southern institutions, and are giving heavy blows to abolitionism by the mighty battle axe of facts and conclusive arguments:

DR. VAN EVRIE'S PAMPHLET.—This wonderful book, in which the author takes an entirely new view of the negro question, and negro character, is having a most remarkable effect upon the minds of all who read it. Its reason and logic are unassailable, and settle forever in the minds of all candid men the slavery question. No one can rise from its perusal with a doubt as to what ought to be done with and for the negro race. The Doctor proves beyond all cavil or question, that the negro is physiologically and anatomically a totally and entirely different as well as inferior being to the white man, and that his right and natural, or normal condition is that of subordination. The following paragraph from the introduction is explanatory of the work:

"Stripping off the skin of the negro, the writer proposes to demonstrate to the senses, as well as to the reason, that he is not a black white man, or a man merely with a black skin, but a different and inferior species of man; that this difference is radical, and total, and relatively as great in the primordial arrangement of elementary particles, or the single globule of blood, as in the color of the skin, or the grosser facts palpable to the senses; that it is original, invariable and indestructible, as long as the present order of creation itself lasts—that the physical structure of the race is neces-arily and perpetually linked with corresponding faculties, capabilities, wants, necessities, in short, with a specific nature; and is thus designed by the Almighty Creator for corresponding purposes, or a social position harmonizing with those wants, &c.; that, therefore, all the charges against the social system of the South, being based on false assumptions, are themselves necessarily false; that so-called slavery is neither a "wrong" nor an "evil," nor is its extension dangerous, but that it is a normal condition, a natural relation, based upon the "higher law" in harmony with the order, progress and general well-being of the superior one, and absolutely essential to the very existence of the inferior race."

Doctor Cartwright, a celebrated physician of New Orleans, who has spent years studying negro diseases and examining their anatomical structure, says this work:

"If it were circulated extensively in the North, it could not fail to quiet the Northern mind on the subject of Southern negro slavery. Van Evrie proves that it is 'no slavery at all,' in the European sense of the term, 'but the natural relation of the races—the mere adaptation of a natural law, no more to be warred with than any other natural condition or social convenience, springing from the wants and necessities of human existence.' If our people would read Van Evrie's work, or even his introductory chapter, they would wonder that the free negroes in the British colony of Sierra Leone are selling their children to the negro savages of the interior to buy fresh beef, but would learn that it is only a natural consequence of negro freedom, and that it is in the nature of the negro to run into barbarianism when released from the supervisatory care of the white man. The negroes of Sierra Leone had plenty of land, liberty, and money to set up for themselves, given to them by the British; yet, after seventy years, the experiment of making them a happy, industrious people has utterly failed."

Every citizen who feels the least interest in the destiny of his country or the welfare of twenty millions of his own people and race, should read this book. It so completely upsets every abolition argument, and shows the whole foundation work of the superstructures false and wicked, that the simplest mind is convinced at once of the facts and errors in the whole question.

Henry Grinnell, the "celebrated philanthrophist," has actually paid towards the expenses of the several Arctic expeditions fitted out from New York, about ten thousand dollars—the government having assumed the rest. The house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of which he is a partner, will have cleared at the close of the present season, on grain and other trans actions upon orders from the British government—all of which orders came to his house in consequence of Mr. Henry Ginnell's "philanthropy."—about three quarters of a million of dollars.

PURCHASES FOR FRANCE.—The agents sent out by Louis Napoleon to this country do not confine themselves to the purchase of grain, but throughout the West they are actively engaged in buying large numbers of hogs and cattle. A large amount of wheat has already passed through this city.

Buffalo Com.

GREENVILLE (TENN.) AND FRENCH BROAD RAILROAD.—We are pleased to learn, through a source perfectly reliable, that the work, on this Road is rapidly progressing, and that is the friends of the enterprise are pushing it forward under the most favorable auspices.

In Tennessee and Kentucky the work is being vigorously prosecuted. The Tennessee Company have let out contracts for thirty miles grading, towards the North Carolina line, which will terminate within 110 miles of the road in South Carolina, touching at Spartanburg; which, when completed and the connection is made, will bring us into immediate communication with the net work of the roads in East Tennessee, already built and in course of construction. This connection, when made, either by Spartanburg of Greenville, will command the best and easiest pass in the Blue Ridge—in fact, the only one capable of being overcome without a tunnel or stationary motive power.

The company in North Carolina, whose duty it will be to fill up the gap referred to, closing at the line of this State, are to be organized this day, (the 14th instant,) and it remains to be seen, whether the people of South Carolina, through their legislative capacity, will aid the enterprise by appropriations similar to those granted to like enterprises, and thus inaugurate one of the most complete, if not the completest, chain of intercommunication between the seaboard of South Carolina and the rich and teeming valleys of Tennessee and Kentucky.

It is to be hoped that the financial condition of our treasury department will warrant a liberal appropriation to the furtherance of this enterprise, which is of equal importance to the people of the State as the Rabun Gap, or any other similar work already begun.

If the Legislature of our State will appropriate a sufficiency to lay down the superstructure to the line, and put on the running stock, the work will be accomplish.

A correspondent, writing from North Carolina, referring to this enterprise, which should be regarded of the utmost importance, remarks:

"By an appropriation of this sort, the most unquestionable guarantees of good faith toward the State will be given; for you will see that the distance being ascertained, and the track, as a precedent condition, being preprared ready for the superstructure before the State is called on the appropriate anything, no uncertainty exists as to the amount to be subscribed, or danger that the funds of the State will be expended without completing the road, and securing all the benefits to be realized from such a connection. We are willing to accept aid upon these terms. We know the ground to be occupied, and our resources; and confidently believe that the persons interested along the line, and south of us, are able to grade the track, if your State will do the balance."

The importance of the enterprise is well understood, and, we doubt not, properly appreciated, by the mercantile community of this State, who look forward with much anxiety to its completion; when the superabundance of the productions of the soil of those fertile valleys in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, will be emptied into the lap of South Carolina, whose seaport town will become the great exporting and importing mart for the people of the West, and we trust that the efforts which will be made this winter to secure the successful prosecution of the work, will be crowned with abundant success. *Carolina Times.*

GENERAL JACKSON AND JUDGE DOUGLAS.—While the Abolitionists and Know Nothings are continually heaping on the head of our distinguished Senator all manner of abuse, and with Greeley at their head, they will not suffer him to visit his constituents in peace and do that which every public man ought to do—go among his friends and constituents from time to time, to know if he has their confidence and is truly representing them—we, as a conductor of a public journal, wish to recall what one of our best men and greatest patriots thought of our Senator when he had a chance to express his sentiments of a public man, then, in 1844, quite a young man and politician. The fact may be found in the life of Jackson page 171, entitled thus: "Interview with Judge Douglas." While attending the Nashville Convention of August, 1844, we visited the Hermitage (only twelve miles distant) in company with Judge Douglas of Illinois, and some of our fellow citizens. The Hermitage was crowded with people from almost every State, who had been invited thither by the venerable patriot the day succeeding the convention. Governor Clay of Alabama was near Gen. Jackson, who was himself sitting on a sofa in the hall of his residence, and as each entered, Gov. Clay introduced him to the hero, and he passed along. When Judge Douglass was thus introduced, Gen. Jackson raised his still brilliant eyes, and gazed for a moment in the countenance of the Judge, still retaining his hand.

"Are you the Mr. Douglas of Illinois, who delivered a speech last session on the subject of the fine imposed on me for declaring martial law at New Orleans?" asked Gen. Jackson.

"I have delivered a speech in the House of Representatives upon that subject," was the modest reply of our friend.

"Then stop," said Gen. Jackson, "sit down here *beside me!* I desire to return you my thanks for that speech. You are the first man that has ever relieved my mind on a subject which has rested on it for thirty years. My enemies have always charged me with violating the Constitution of my country by declaring martial law at New Orleans; and my friends have always admitted the violation, but have contended that the circumstances justified me in that violation. I never could understand how it was that the performance of a solemn duty to my country—a duty which, if I had neglected to perform, would have made me a traitor in the sight of God and man—could properly be pronounced a violation of the Constitution. I felt convinced, in my own mind, that I was not guilty of such a heinous offense; but I never could make out a legal justification of my course, nor has it *ever been done*, Sir, until you on the floor of Congress, at the late session, established it beyond the possibility of cavil or doubt. I thank you for that speech; it has relieved my mind from the only circumstance that rested painfully on it. Throughout my whole life I never performed an official act which I viewed as a violation of the Constitution of my country, and I can now go down to the grave in peace, with a perfect consciousness that I have not broken at any period of my life the Constitution or laws of my country."

Such are the words of Gen. Jackson at his last levee, (for he died shortly after,) addressed to one just beginning his bright career of public usefulness. These words, too, are for the American people, as well as for Judge Douglas. They show how that great and good man revered the Constitution of his country, and that even in performing a noble and necessary act to protect life and property, when he was told he had violated that sacred instrument, his heart was troubled, so careful was he to preserve that charter of our liberties. Who does not wish that the old hero's feelings and love for country and Constitution could be infused into every American heart? We should hear, then, no more croakings about "the value of the Union"—no more trailing the American flag in the dust on the Fourth of July, as has been done by Abolitionists in the East. *Paris (Ill.) Blade.*

A FORTHCOMING BOOK.—We have been put in possession of the manuscript pages of "The Seven Travellers; or, North Carolina Traditions;"—a new book now ready for the press, by a young gentleman of Robeson county. We have not had time to examine the work ourselves, and therefore express no opinion of our own; but we are assured by one who has read the manuscript that the materials from which the tales, legends, &c., have been taken, have been wrought in a masterly manner by the author. We expect to print the book; and when we have leisure to examine its contents, we shall have more to say about them. It will be published by subscription, at the price of one dollar, and those wishing to secure copies will address Mr. A. A. McBride, Randalsville, N. C. *Fay. Argus.*

OUR HOTELS.—It is really gratifying to a citizen of Goldsboro' to pass quietly through the crowds of strangers that throng the piazzas, halls and parlors of our Hotels, and hear the unqualified praises bestowed on these houses of public entertainment.—They are universally pronounced "the two best hotels in the State," and we are pleased to learn that they are *both* doing a thriving business.

Golds. Tribune.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV., 28, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

We are requested by J. G. Shepherd, Esq., Chairman, to call a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, to be held at Raleigh, on the 8th day of January, 1856. A full attendance is desirable, as the Committee, it is expected, will suggest a day for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, and take such other steps as may be deemed important to the organization and success of the party. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:

Jessee G. Shepherd. Cumberland,
W. T. Dortch, Wayne,
Benj. Trollinger, Alamance,
W. W. Holden, Wake,
Jeremiah Nixon, Wake,
Chas. F. Fisher, Rowan,
Dr. R. Dillard, Chowan,
David Coleman, Yancey,
W. J. Houston, Duplin.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN RALEIGH.

On Sabbath morning last, at eleven o'clock, the Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson was duly installed as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this City, by a Committee of the Orange Presbytery. The installation sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Smyth, of Greensborough, from Ephesains, 1st chapter and part of the 22d verse—"And gave him to be the head over all things to the church." The sermon was able and impressive, and, as it seemed to us, most appropriate in every respect to the occasion. The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Alamance, then gave the charge to Mr. Atkinson, as Pastor, and afterwards to the congregation. The charge to both was excellent in conception, and most touchingly delivered. The venerable clergyman referred to the fact that thirty-seven years ago, when but a youth and a stranger from a foreign land, he was kindly received by the congregation at Raleigh; and to the deep interest which he felt, and must ever feel for their temporal and eternal happiness. He looked over the congregation before him and saw but two or three of those who were then members. All but these were away in other lands, or had gone to the grave; and among the latter the wise and good man, Dr. McPheeters, for so many years the Pastor of the church. He alluded, also, in affecting terms, to the late Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lacy. But we shall not attempt a sketch of what he said, as we should thereby do injustice to him and to the occasion. The attendance upon the services was very full, many persons not of the regular congregation being present; and the services were altogether of a nature to make a lasting impression upon all.

On the same day, Bishop Andrew preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and at night the Rev. Dr. Deems preached in the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Heflin in the Methodist Chapel.

MISSISSIPPI THOROUGHLY DEMOCRATIC!

The Democratic majority in Mississippi for Governor, thus far, is 4,373, and will be increased, probably, to five or six thousand. The Democrats have a majority of between thirty and forty in the Legislature on joint ballot, which will enable them to elect a United States Senator in place of Stephen Adams, the present incumbent, who, it will be remembered, made a Know Nothing speech during the session of the late Congress. Mr. Adams will have to take a back seat. The whole Congressional delegation from Mississippi is Democratic. Lake, Know Nothing, heretofore reported to be elected, has been defeated by Singleton, Democarat.

The following Democratic State Ticket has been eled: Governor, John J. McRea; Secretary of State, A. B. Dilworth; Auditor, Madison McAffee; Treasurer, S. L. Hussy. The Democratic Congressional ticket is also elected, as follows: D. B. Wright, Henry S. Brennen, William S. Barksdale, O. R. Singleton, and John A. Quitman.

☞ The Wilmington Herald, noticing the recent assemblage of Know Nothing abolitionists and traitors at Cincinnati, says: "The Raleigh Standard, we presume, will be gratified to learn that there were no Delegates from North Carolina present in its deliberations." So we are, But if the secrecy was abolished at the late Know Nothing Convention at Raleigh, how does it happen that the fact—if fact it be—that no Delegates were appointed to Cincinnati, was not made known? Is it true that Delegates were appointed, but declined to attend? And who are the Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention?—and who presided over the recent Know Nothing State Convention in Raleigh? Does the Herald know? Or does the Editor prefer to keep silence, *because the secrecy has been abolished?*

NORTH-CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held in Wilmington, determined to publish a weekly paper under the above title; and the Rev. Rufus T. Heflin was chosen Editor. A publishing Committee of five was appointed, whose duty it is to fix the salary of the Editor and select the location for the paper, &c. The Church has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Heflin as Editor. He is a logical and forcible writer, and deeply devoted to the doctrines and interests of his Church.

WELL DONE, NEW JERSEY!—The Trenton True American publishes full returns of the late vote in New Jersey, from which it appears that the Democratic majority in the State is one thousand six hundred and ninety-four, being a clear Democratic gain since 1854, of seven thousand four hundred and twenty-four votes. "The sober-second thought of the people is seldom wrong, and always efficient."

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North-Carolina, met in this City on Monday—present, Judges Wayne and Potter. We hear that there are two cases of mail-robbery that will probably be tried—the United States *vs.* Lee, and the United States *vs.* Cherry.

DWELLING HOUSE BURNT.—The dwelling house of Capt. A. P. Woodall, four miles west of this place, took fire on Friday evening last, and was consumed, together with some valuable papers, and various articles of clothing and furniture. The fire was communicated accidentally. This is a serious loss to a worthy man.

☞ Read the strong and well-written communication of H. M. Stokes, Esq., in to-day's Standard. Mr. Stokes has exposed the dark-lantern, midnight faction in its true colors.

☞ The first session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress will convene at Washington, on Monday next. We have procured the services of an able and reliable Correspondent, and will keep our readers fully posted in the proceedings of the two Houses.

BREADSTUFFS AND COTTON.—It will be seen by the late foreign news that there has been a still further advance in breadstuffs and cotton.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

We have obtained from His Excellency Governor Bragg, and publish below for general information, the following opinion of Mr. Attorney General Batchelor, on the question, whether the act of Assembly of 1854–'5, in relation to Common Schools repeals the 4th section of the act of 1852–'3, incorporating Normal College:

ASHEBORO', Oct. 10th, 1855.

GOV. BRAGG—DEAR SIR: The 41st section of the act of the last session, relating to Common Schools, forbidding the Chairman to pay a draft in favor of a teacher unless he exhibit a certificate from the Committee of examination, in effect repeals the 4th section of the act of 1852 chartering Normal College, (see acts of 1852, page 161,) if the Legislature have power to repeal this provision in the Normal College charter.

I am Chairman for this County, and upon the reasoning in the case of Mills vs. Williams, 11 Ired. 558, conclude that the Legislature have the power to repeal; but I feel by no means certain that my conclusion is correct.

The responsibility of deciding on this question at their peril ought not to rest on Chairmen. I submit for your consideration whether it would not be well to get the opinion of the Attorney General and publish it, that there may be uniformity of action on the part of Chairmen.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JONATHAN WORTH.

WARRENTON, N. C., Nov. 16th, 1855.

SIR: Your letter of 29th Oct., covering one from Jonathan Worth, Esq., reached this place while I was absent on the circuit.

Two questions are presented. First: Does the 41st section of the act of 1854–'5, in relation to the Literary Fund and Common Schools, repeal the 4th section of the act of incorporation of Normal College, passed by the legislature of 1852 '3.

Second, if so, had the legislature the constitutional power to repeal this provision in the Normal College charter.

By an act of the legislature of 1836, Union Institute was first incorporated. At the session of 1850–'51 Union Institute was incorporated by the name of "Normal College." At the session of 1852–'53 the act of incorporation was amended. In 1846 the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools were authorized to appoint an examining committee for each County, to examine persons wishing to teach in the Common Schools, and the District committees were prohibited from employing any person to teach who did not have the certificate of the examining committee. The act of 1852 makes it the *duty* of the Superintendents to appoint the examining committee, and prohibits the Chairman from paying a draft in favor of any teacher who does not produce the certificate of the examining committee. By the first act of incorporation of Normal College, a certificate from it exempted the person having it from examination by the examining committee of any county; and by the amended charter the same privilege is continued to Normal College; and it was also enacted that the certificate from it should answer in lieu of any certificate required by law for the payment of the public funds. This act and that prohibiting the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents from paying any draft unless accompanied by the certificate of the examining committee of the county, were enacted by the same legislature, and neither of these acts can therefore be made to operate as a repeal of the other. If possible, they must both be construed and executed together, and by a just and reasonable construction, this may be done. The purpose which the legislature intended to accomplish was to secure satisfactory evidence of the qualifications of those wishing to teach in the Common Schools. To this end, it was provided that the teacher should obtain the certificate of the examining committee of the county, or that he should have the certificate of Normal College, which should answer in the place of the other. Indeed, one great object of Normal College seems to have been to prepare and send out a corps of teachers for the Common Schools. Either of these evidences of fitness to teach accomplished the purpose of the legislature, and one being produced dispensed with the necessity of producing the other. This construction gives reasonable and consistent operation and effect to both these acts, and avoids the necessity of making one act so repugnant to and inconsistent with another passed at the same session of the legislature, as to operate as a repeal thereof.

Thus was the law up to 1854–'55. The act of that session, above referred to, so far as it affects the privilege granted to Normal College, is only a re-enactment of the act of 1852, and the question is now presented, does it take away and repeal the privilege granted to Normal College?

The law, as declared by the legislature, must be executed by the other branches of the government without regard to its wisdom or policy. But when the intention of the legislature is not clear, and recourse is had to construction to ascertain their meaning, the purpose intended may assist in construction. The repeal of the 4th section above referred, to is not one of the direct effects of the act of 1854, and can only be contended for by reference, or as one of the necessary, but indirect effects of that act. As the act of 1854 is only a re-enactment of the act of 1852 on the same subject without any alteration, the reason may be desired why it was re-enacted.—This is evident. The legislature had previously determined on a revisal of the whole body of public statutes, and all the acts relating to the Literary Fund and Common Schools were part of the acts to be revised. They were revised and re-enacted at the last session with all the other revised statutes, making a chapter in the revisal including all the acts now in force on these subjects. This being the reason of the re-enactment, the repeal could not have been directly intended. The Normal College charter, not constituting a part of the statutes intended to be revised, remains as in 1852. It has been shown above that the two acts are not so inconsistent with each other that both may not be part of the law and executed at the same time. One is part of the general statute law of the land. The object was to secure a corps of efficient and capable teachers, and to secure this, certain evidence of qualification was required of those who sought employment as teachers. This, as before stated, was the certificate of the examining committee. While this law was in force there was another private law, granting as a privilege to an incorporated literary institution that its certificate should answer in lieu of any other certificate required by law. As to the person having it the public law was altered, and a compliance with one law removed the necessity of complying with the other. One, being part of the general statute law, is revised and re-enacted in a general revisal of all the public statutes; the other, being part of the act of incorporation of a literary institution, is not re-enacted. No reason is perceived that it was the purpose of the legislature to make a re-enactment of the first a repeal of the second. No reason is perceived why such a purpose should have been entertained. The two laws may well be enforced and constitute part of the law in relation to teachers in Common Schools. It was a useful and necessary object to prescribe by the general public law, some means

ter, provides that "no act of a private or local nature, &c.," shall be construed to be repealed by the second section of the same chapter which repeals all laws the subjects of which are revised and re-enacted in this revisal, or are repugnant to its provisions. The act of incorporation of Normal College, being a private act, is embraced in the eighth section, and is therefore excepted from the general repeal, and the privilege of Normal College is not taken away by the act of 1854–55.

The first question being answered in the negative, there is no necessity for an answer to the second; on that, therefore, no opinion is given.

Very respectfully,
Your obed't serv't,
JOS. B. BATCHELOR,
Attorney General of N. C.

To His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh.

THE TALK OF WAR WITH ENGLAND.

Whatever may have been the motive of the London Times for its belligerent articles against the United States, the idea itself of a war by England against this country is a mad idea, and needs only to be mentioned to excite the surprise and contempt of the civilized world. The government of England is at this moment engaged, through its agents in nearly all portions of the world, in purchasing bread and meat for English paupers at home and for the English troops in the Crimea; and more than this, the once haugnty mistress of the seas, is also engaged even in enlisting men for her armies in this country and in various parts of Europe, in manifest violation of the law of nations. Cut off from the breadstuffs and cotton of the United States, what could England do? Starvation would come upon a large portion of her people, and they would tear down the government that made the war, and take English affairs for a time into their own hands. The Richmond Enquirer truly says—

"England, like Carthage in her latter days, carries on war by means of money and mercenaries. When wealth, and luxury, and corruption creep into a nation, whereDives and Lazarus elbow each other in the streets, where chivalry has departed and avarice usurped her seat, the government in tottering to its fall. Well does Carlyle, in view of this state of things, exclaim, "But in the days that are now passing over us, even fools are arrested to ask the meaning of them. Few of the generations of men have seen more impressive days—days of endless calamity, disruption, dislocation, confusion worse confounded. If they are not days of endless hope, too, them they are days at utter despair; for it is not a small hope that will suffice, the ruin being clearly either in action or in prospect, universal. THERE MUST BE A NEW WORLD IF THERE IS TO BE ANY WORLD AT ALL." Such is the picture of England from England's most gifted son. Yet, with a government on the eve of bankruptcy, with a starving population, with an inefficient and disgraced army, with a spiritless and degraded lower class, and a sensual imbecile and contemptible nobility, with a costly and bloodly war on hand, that cuts off the usual supply of food for her paupers on the one side—the Times throws down the gauge of battle to America, who alone could palliate, if not relieve, her hunger and her nakedness, from the other side. Whilst her agents are here buying up meat and bread, in the vain attempt to avert impending famine, and three millions of her population are dependent for livelihood on the single article of American cotton, the Times proposes to rush into war with America! If England prefers war and iron and leaden bread, such as she is getting from Russia in the Crimea, three hundred thousand "fiery volunteers" are ready to feed her to her heart's content, so soon as she lands upon our shores; such volunteers, as in the days of the Plantaganets, bore the banner of the cross to Antioch and Jerusalem, such as "tilted at Aspramont and Montalben," and fought at Cressy and at Agincourt. The nobility, no longer found in England, is found every where in America. The Genius of Chivalry took her flight from England with the Puritan and the Corolin hovered over their passage, and dropped her mantle in their midst, where they landed. America is truly the "most warlike nation in the world," because her citizens are the freest, the most independent, the most noble-minded. *You* will find no "fiery volunteers," such as those who conquered France and Ireland, and planted the banner of the Cross in the streets of the Holy City, ready for this expedition. Such men (the Earl of Ellesmere is right) are only to be found in America. But you may take a lesson from Santa Anna. Get recruits as he did for his great battle of San Jacinto. Apprehend your beggars and vagrants, empty of their inmates your jails, your prisons and your almshouses, and you will have an army far more numerons and quite as efficient as his. You will readily find in the ranks of your aristocracy officers worthy to lead such an army.

But, since you hate blood, and glory in the tricks and regulations, and restrictions of trade and commerce, we will, if you choose, make it a commercial war, a war of non-intercourse. We will furnish you neither cotton, nor corn, nor wheat, nor meat, nor provisions of any kind. We will send your agents back with sacks as empty as they brought them.—You will send us no more cloths, nor silks, nor iron, nor other goods, Cut off thus, from the granaries of Europe by your Russian war, and by war with us, from those of America, you might, by famine get rid of your whole surplus population in a single year. All your writers concur, that excess of population is the great curse that oppresses you. To get rid of this excess, may be your object in fighting us. If so, whilst it vindicates your sanity, it enhances your wickedness. The Ministry should be hung by an indignant populace, who should embroil England in war with America."

We shall have no war with England. The appeal of the London Times to the abolitionists of the New England States, will have no other effect than to shame those wretches still more in the eyes of the country. Some of them, no doubt, would be glad to join England against the United States—but they would be literally gibbetted as soon as they committed the overt act of treason, by the indignant people of the very States referred to. The "Times" seems to think that a war between England and the United States would surely lead to a dissolution of the American Union. We can imagine no event which would more inevitably produce concord between the States and bind them together as with hooks of steel. An English army in abolition Boston even, would rouse the spirit of our people throughout thirty-one sovereignties; and Southern and Northern blood would flow in the same streams and on the same fields as of old, in a united onset upon the armies of our ancient, hereditary foe. If the English press and the English nobility desire to dissolve the American Union, they must adopt some other plan than that of a war against this country. There is one union which such a war might destroy, and that is the unjust and oppressive union between England and Ireland.

HEALTH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—The Terre Haute (Ind.) Journal of the 9th inst. says:

"Senator Stephen A. Douglas is still in our city, at the residence of Dr. Ezra Read, under his medical treatment. He has been much afflicted with a severe cough, but we are happy to hear that he is fast improving, and will probably be able to leave for his home in Chicago next week."

We have seen a letter from Judge Douglas, dated the 14th inst., in which he states that he was still at Terre Haute, slowly but surely recovering from his recent indisposition. He expects to reach Washington before the opening of Congress.

Washington Union.

BISHOP ATKINSON.—The Petersburg Express speaks in glowing terms of a Thanksgiving sermon preached in Grace Church, Petersburg, by Bishop Atkinson of North Carolina. Bishop Atkinson is one of the most vigorous and clear headed divines, and thorough theologians, in the American Church. A profound reasoner, an elegant speaker, and an accomplished gentleman, he is an honor to his position, to the diocese of North Carolina, and to his native State Virginia.

Rock. Dem.

Colonial and Revolutionary Documents.

The following letter from the Hon. D. L. Swain to His Excellency Gov. Bragg, which we have been kindly permitted by the latter to lay before our readers, will be found highly interesting. The zeal with which for years Gov. Swain has prosecuted his researches into the Colonial and Revolutionary annals of the State, is well known; and the public will learn, with much gratification, that he has consented to act as Agent of the State, and to render any services in his power to accomplish the wise and patriotic designs of the General Assembly. He has already, it will be seen, procured a copy of Gov. Tryon's Letter-Book; and he has been thus far quite successful in his efforts to obtain information of the kind desired from gentlemen in this and other States. He is not sure that it will be "indispensable to the accomplishment of the liberal purposes of the Legislature, that an Agent shall visit the mother country." But we will not detain our readers from the letter:

CHAPEL HILL, 20th Nov., 1855.

SIR: I had the honor to receive, on the 15th May last, your letter of the previous day, communicating authenticated copies of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of 1848–'49 and 1854–'55, authorizing the Governor to obtain from the proper offices in London, documentary evidence in relation to the Colonial and Revolutionary History of North-Carolina, and from the library of Harvard College a copy of Governor Tryon's Letter-book. The latter Resolutions provide, that the agent to be appointed by the Governor may, if he should deem it necessary, visit London in the prosecution of his researches, and that the necessary expenses of his mission shall, on his return, be paid from the Public Treasury.

I had previously, in a personal interview to which your Excellency kindly invited me, consented to render any services in my power to enable you to effect the wise and patriotic designs of the General Assembly. I was, at the time I received your letter, on my way to Connecticut, and intended to extend my journey to Cambridge, for the purpose of obtaining, with as little delay as practicable, a loan of Governor Tryon's Letter-book, so that it might be copied under my direction at home, or, if I did not succeed in this, to ask permission to have a copy made for me under the direction of the librarian. On my arrival at Hartford, however, I received information which induced me to decline the contemplated visit to Cambridge, and enter into a correspondence with President Walker upon the subject. My letter received early and favorable attention; and my friend, Jared Sparks, LL. D., the immediate predecessor of President Walker, was authorized to intimate to me the conditions on which a copy might be obtained.

Mr. Sparks informed me that under the regulations of the University, original manuscripts were never allowed to be withdrawn from the library; but that in this instance, if authorized to do so, he would have a copy made for me under his immediate supervision, by an experienced copyist—a specimen of whose hand-writing he inclosed to me that the manuscript consisted of 523 pages—the pages averaging about 300 words each—and that the charge for copying would be six cents per copy-sheet of 100 words.

"The volume contains, 1st, Governor Tryon's letters (apparently official) from October, 1764, to December, 1771; 2d, The Minutes of the Council from April, 1765, to June, 1771. It was sold to the College by Mr. Stevens, of London, who found it there in the hands of a bookseller. It was then in two separate volumes—one containing letters, the other the Minutes of the Council. He had them bound together in one. The two had all the appearance of having been the original record-books, kept by Governor Tryon, while he was in office."

A letter from Mr. Sparks, dated on the 4th inst., informs me that the copyist has finished his work, and that the volume was then in the hands of the binder. Mr. Morris's account, which you will receive herewith, amounts to one hundred and eight dollars, viz.: $100 for copying, $5 for paper and $3 for binding. I have no doubt that the copyist has performed his task with more than ordinary neatness and accuracy, and is well entitled to the stipulated compensation. I have requested the cashier of the Bank of the State to remit the amount due to him, and will draw upon you for so much of the appropriation as may be necessary to meet my expenditures, when the book is received. Mr. Sparks, to whom I am indebted for numerous acts of kindness, will take the work into his possession and retain it for me, until I can secure a safe opportunity for its transmission.

Whilst I have taken the necessary pains to accomplish the purposes of the General Assembly, in obtaining for the State this very important addition to the records of the Executive Department and to the information previously possessed in relation to a most interesting period of our history, I have not been unmidful of the more arduous task contemplated by those Resolutions:—the duty of endeavoring to ascertain, as nearly as I may be able, the nature and extent of the materials which can be obtained, to illustrate our annals throughout the two centuries which have elapsed since the earliest settlement was formed within our borders.

I have made numerous enquiries of intelligent gentlemen in this and other States of the Union, who, I supposed, would be able either to supply information or to indicate sources from whence I might reasonably hope to obtain it; and these enquiries, I am happy to state, have met with encouraging success.

I am taking the requisite pains to render myself familiar with the materials for history at my command, so as to be able in due time to form a satisfactory opinion, whether it will be indispensable to the accomplishment of the liberal purposes of the Legislature that an agent shall visit the mother country and search the ample and well-arranged repositories there, public and private, for records, books and manuscripts, not to be obtained on this side of the Atlantic. So soon as my collections shall be as full and complete as I can reasonably hope to make them from domestic sources, and I shall have had opportunity to arrange and examine them, I will be prepared to communicate my views upon all the subjects embraced by the Resolutions.

I am, with high consideration,
Your ob't serv't,
D. L. SWAIN.

His Excellency, GOVERNOR BRAGG.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We learn from the Star that it is not yet determined whether the message will or will not be sent out from Washington, as heretofore, in advance of the reading in Congress, to be delivered to the proprietors of newspapers at a distance on the instant its reading commences. The custom of sending it in advance to the care of postmasters, in the principal cities, has heretofore given much satisfaction, and enabled the press to lay it before the public in a more correct form than if obtained hastily, through the telegraph, and it is to be hoped the same course will be pursued this year. Should, however, the message not be sent, as heretofore, we doubt not it will be owing to anticipated delay in organizing the House of Representatives, growing out of contests for seats in that body; and the state of our foreign relations, may be such as to induce the President to avail himself of the very latest advices before sending in his views and recommendations to the representatives of the nation.

Rich. Enq.

Among the promotions in the Army recently made by the President, are the following: First Regiment of Artillery, Brevet Second Lieutenant Frederick L. Childs, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant from July 14, 1855, vice Kinsey deceased—Company D.

Second Regiment of Cavalry, Brevet Second Lieutenant Junius B. Wheeler, to be Second Lieutenant from August 21, 1855, vice Hartwell, resigned—Company B.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry, Brevet Second Lieutenant Robert C. Hill, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant from October 18, 1855, vice Stith, promoted—Company K.

These gentlemen are all from this State.

The revival of Religion which has been going on for several weeks past, at the Presbyterian Church, in this place, is still progressing, with great success. We understand *fifty-five* persons have professed conversion, and many others are anxious enquirers.

Rock. Dem.

From the Wil. Journal.

The N. C. Conference adjourned on the 22d. We have not the official proceedings. We learn, however, that the next meeting is to be held at Greensboro', N. C., on the 12th Nov. 1856.

Resolutions of thanks to the officers of the meeting—to the Railroad Companies, to the citizens of Wilmington, &c., were passed. Also, to the Sheriff, for his attention in fitting up the Court House, and laying carpeting at his own expense. The following is the list of appintments:

APPOINTMENTS.

RALEIGH DISTRICT—R. O. Burton, P. E.
" Station.—N. F. Reid, R. T. Heflin.
" City Mission.—D. Culbreth.
" Col'd Mission.—James Reid.
" Circuit.—J. W. Tinnin.
Roanoke.—J. N. Andrews, N. J. Hunt.
Warren.—A. Weaver.
" Mission.—T. S. Campbell.
Henderson & Clarksville.—P. H. Joyner.
Granville.—J. D. Holstead, J. W. Floyd.
Person.—J. P. Moore.
Hillsboro'.—J. S. Davis.
" Circuit—G. Farrar, H. Grey.
Chapel Hill.—H. T. Hudson.
GREENSBORO' DISTRICT.—N. H. D. Wilson, P. E.
Greensboro': W. H. Bobbitt.
Guilford: J. Bethel.
Randolph: Not supplied.
Uwarie: N. H. Hooker.
Montgomery: Z. Rush, J. L. Triplett.
Haw River: P. W. Archer, Jos. Wheeler.
Franklinville: N. C. Thomas.
Alamance: B. M. Williams.
Rockingham: Lemon Shell.
Wentworth: J. W. Avent.
Deep River: W. Harris.
Normal College: P. Doub.
Haw River Mission: to be supplied.
W. Closs.
SALISBURY DISTRICT—W. Barringer, P. E.
Salisbury: L. S. Burkhead.
Rowan: C. M. Anderson.
East Rowan.—To be supplied.
Mocksville.—S. D. Adams.
Iredell.—D. W. Doub.
Alexander.—D. B. Shelton.
South Iredell.—Oscar J. Brent.
Wilkes.—L. M. Wood.
Jonesville.—J. M. Gann.
Surry.—J. C. Thomas.
Forsythe—S. Helsabeck.
Winston—J. E. Marn.
Davidson: R. R. Bibb, C. W. King.
Yadkin: To be supplied.
Blue Ridge: To be supplied.
Fisher's Creek: To be supplied.
New Institute: W. W. Nesbitt. Sup.
DANVILLE DISTRICT: J. Tillett,—P. E.
Danville: B. F. Long, S. S. B.
Do. College: J. Jameson.
Yanceyville: Jas. P. Simpson.
Leasburg; J. W. Lewis.
Halifax: A. Norman, M. H. Hight.
Halifax Mission: J. Goodman.
Stanton: A. H. Johnson.
Pittsylvania: W. M. Jordan.
Franklin: S. J. Spotts.
Alleghany Mission: J. F. Cairns.
Patrick: C. H. Philips.
Stokes: W. B. Richardson.
Henry: W. W. Albea.
WASHINGTON DISTRICT—R. J. Carson, P. E.
Washington: J. H. Wheeler.
Tar River Circuit: W. M. Carter.
Tar River Mission: J. Johnson.
Nash: Alex Gattis.
Plymouth: J. L. Fisher.
Williamston: T. B. James, J. H. Jefferson.
Tarboro': T. Guthrie.
Columbia: L. M. Douglass.
Mattamuskett: L. W. Martin.
Bath Mission: To be supplied.
Neuse: H. H. Gibbons.
NEWBERN DISTRICT—I. T. Wyche, P. E.
Newbern Centenary—J. W. Tucker.
" Andrew Chapel W. S. Chaffin
" Circuit—J. W. Pearson.
Snow Hill—W. M. Walsh.
Wilson—N. A. H. Godden.
Goldsboro'—C. F. Deems.
Smithfield—P. J. Carraway.
Duplin—J. B. Bobbitt.
Onslow—D. C. Johnson.
Trent—P. A. Yarrell.
Beaufort—L. L. Hondrew.
" Colored Mission—To be supplied.
Kinston Mission—J. J. Hines.
Goldsboro' Female College—
WILMINGTON DISTRICT—D. B. Nicholson, P. E.
Wilmington, Front Street; S. M. Frost.
" Fifth Street: T. P. Ricard.
Topsail——: W. F. Closs, W. D. Meacham.
Rocky Mount Mission:
Sampson: J. B. Martin.
Windsor:
Fayetteville: J. H. Brent.
" Circuit: J. L. Newby.
Bladen: M. M. Taylor.
" Colored Mission: To be supplied.
Cape Fear Mission: G. W. Farrabee.
Smithville—J. A. Cunningham.
Whiteville—C. N. Pepper.
Robeson—C. P. Jones, W. E. Pell, W. J. Langdon.
ATLANTIC MISSION—John Jones, P. E.
Portsmouth and Ocracock—J. Hill.
Cape Hatteras—S. B. Dozier.
Cape Lookout—John Jones.
Straits—S. D. Peeler.
T. W. Mone to California.

GROWTH OF CHICAGO.—The *Star of the West*, a paper published at Cincinnati, thus speaks of Chicago and it wondrous growth:

"No city in our Union, perhaps, has grown so rapidly as this, within the last two years. It has increased at the rate of 20,000 per year. The geographical location of the place; the remarkable growth of the surrounding country; the numerous beautiful villages springing up on every hand in the interior; the remarkable facilities for building railroads in every direction; the energy, thrift, and enterprise of the people; the fine, rich soil, and the success of the farmers through all the Western country—all have conspired to build up Chicago. Why, a man takes a farm; makes it, fences it, and pays for it in two years. Nature has provided for him. Some farmers have raised, the present year, from 5,000 to 10,000 bushels of wheat, and the same amount of corn. Nature has also provided for railroading. The land for miles is as level as a house floor. The chief expense of a railroad is the iron. Here is the secret of the growth of Chicago. Illinois is the second State in the Union in railroading. She has 2,667 miles. Ohio alone leads her, having 2,927. Nearly every railroad in Illinois centres in Chicago. For the reason given above, Chicago is destined to become a great city. In ten years she will have outgrown both St. Louis and Cincinnati. During the month of September, there was received in St. Louis 600,000 bushels of wheat—in Chicago there were received during the same month 3,190,000 bushels—an excess over St. Louis of 2,585,000 bushels. The lumber, pork, beef, and corn trade in this city, is immense. Every department of business is driven and goes on high-pressure principle. Everybody is fast—men, women, and children, steamboats, hotel keepers, and especially *speculators in lots*, are fast. They say that they have done their best at lying for the past five years, with reference to the rise of land, but the city has beat them. It has outgrown all their falsehoods, and turned them into facts—which *is* a fact."

Our attention at Court, where we have been closely engaged as a juror, has deprived us of an opportunity of seeing our exchanges and preparing editorial matter for this week's paper. If time would allow, we should like to give some account of a few of the occurrences at Court, but must defer doing so, at least until next week, only mentioning at present, that F. M. McWilliams, Esq., resigned his office of County Solicitor, and John Whitaker, Esq., (son of Col. S. Whitaker,) was elected to the office without opposition. We are gratified at the election of Mr. W., not only because we believe he is qualified and deserving, but because he is the son of one now far away, and with whom we spent many of boyhood's pleasant hours, and in after years transacted a vast amount of important business, without leaving anything upon the memory but what it is agreeable to recollect.

Weldon Patriot.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

North Carolina Conference—7th Day.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 21.

Rev. Jno. Tillett conducted the opening exercises. The Journal was read and approved.

Revs. C. N. Pepper, S. D. Adams, Arthur, F. Harriss and Charles M. Anderson, deacons of one year, passed examination of character.

The report on parsonage was received and adopted.

It appears from the report that there is an increased interest on the subject, and the hope is entertained that the time will soon come when there will be a parsonage on every charge.

The case of B. M. Williams was reconsidered, and he was placed on the effective list.

Rev. Mr. Nicholson offered a resolution requesting the Bishop to appoint Rev. W. E. Pell, Principal of Fayetteville Female High School.

Mr. Barringer remarked that he deemed it important to call the attention of the Conference to the importance of guarding the interests of the Greensboro' Female College. That this Institution sustains a relation to the Conference different from any Female College under our patronage, in that it is dependent upon the Conference for its support.

Mr. Closs reviewed in a forcible manner the condition of Female Education in the bounds of the Conference, and suggested that whilst it should be our first duty to foster Greensboro' Female College, yet the educational interests of our Church require us to cherish other institutions and prevent them from passing from under our influence.

Mr. Burton followed, concurring mainly in the views expressed, but stated his opposition to the calling the members of our conference to the head of these institutions, unless the interests of the Church clearly demanded it.

Mr. Bryant followed in a few remarks, advocating the resolution.

Mr. Carson concurred with Mr. Burton in his remarks.

The question was taken and the resolution passed.

Mr. Pell, from the committee on Bible cause, made a report which was adopted.

Mr. Jamieson, from the committee on Education, reported, in part, on the subject, which was adopted.

Rev. T. M. Jones was elected Trustee of Greensboro' Female College, to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Barringer moved that the conference appoint a committee of examination to attend the commencement of G. F. College.

The committee of finance made a report, which was adopted.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet this evening at 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock, P. M., Nov. 21st.

Conference met according to adjournment—Bishop Early in the chair.

Rev. J. H. Brent conducted the opening exercises.

The Journal was read and approved.

Mr. Frost offered the following preamble and resolutions.

WHEREAS, We greatly feel the necessity of a paper devoted to the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the bounds of our Conference.

Therefore *Resolved*, That such a paper, to be called the North Carolina Christian Advocate shall be established.

Resolved, That we will elect an Editor from our body.

Resolved, That the Conference appoint a Publishing committee of five, whose duty shall be to take charge of this whole enterprise, fix the salary of Editor, and select the location for the paper.

Resolved, That we will as members of this body, act as agents for said paper.

Mr. Frost remarked in support of his resolutions, that he regarded the Conference as already fully committed to this enterprise. That it was hardly necessary to offer at this late day, reasons for doing that which he regarded, we had already determined to do. That in view of the action of the Conference heretofore on this subject, if we now failed to establish a paper, we ought to be ashamed to go home to our people.

Mr. Bryant stated that he was not opposed to the establishment of a paper, if he had an assurance that it would be sustained.

Mr. F. N. Reid said that he had ascertained that a paper, about the size and character which we propose to publish, could be printed by contract and mailed to subscribers, everything furnished, at one dollar per copy—provided twenty-five hundred copies were contracted for. That he was surprised to find some of the brethren entertaining doubt and manifesting fears as to the success of the enterprise. That if one man can settle down in a little country town, with the half of a Congressional District for his field, (as is the case with the majority of the political editors,) and by his own efforts make a decent living for his family, surely one hundred ministers, having the whole State to operate in, and with our people almost clamoring for the paper, can sustain such an one as we propose to publish.

Dr. Deems remarked that it was useless to discuss the success or failure of the enterprise—that there was no retreat left us; we needed the paper, and had heretofore resolved to establish it, and all that was left us was now to do it.

Mr. L. W. Martin offered, as a substitute to the resolutions of Mr. Frost, the following: That the whole matter be postponed until the next session of our conference, and that a committee be appointed to take the subject into consideration and report on the same at our next session. He offered a few remarks in support of his resolution.

On motion of Mr. C. T. Jones, the substitute was laid on the table.

The original resolutions being taken up, were passed by a large majority.

Under the 2d resolution, Rev. R. T. Heflin was, on the first ballot, elected editor.

On motion the conference adjourned.

THE BANK OF THE STATE.—Some weeks since we made mention of, and took occasion to comment on the want of accommodation in the Bank of the State, at Raleigh. One of the directors of that institution, (a gentlman for whom we have the highest regard,) undertook to defend the cashier, and said that the reason he would not permit our friend to open an account was, because he did not offer specie on deposit, and that the Board of Directors had a resolution to pay all checks in specie. Since that time the same gentleman has sent a check and demanded specie, which was refused him. Thus, the only defence that was set up, is knocked away, and the Bank stands forth in its proper character, devoid of the least spirit of accommodation, save to the citizens of great big Raleigh. Bank of the State, indeed! Whew! *Weldon Patriot.*

[The Patriot and its friends may or may not have cause to complain of the Bank of the State; but we do not perceive, under any view of the case, what the citizens of Raleigh have to do with it. *Standard.*]

SALE OF A TRACT OF LAND IN WARREN.—A tract of land lying in this county, within about five miles of Warrenton containing 185 acres, was sold at public auction about seven or eight years ago for $500, and purchased by the late Wm. H. Harris. On Thursday last, the same land was exposed to public sale by the Executor of Mr. Harris and was purchased by Mr. Wm. C. Williams at $2,500. This is the tract lately advertised for sale in this paper. The lands of Warren have been greatly enhanced in value within the last few years, and are still increasing, *pari passu*, with their increased productiveness under the present improved system of agriculture, and also with the high prices of their products.

War. News.

CURRITUCK CANAL.—We understand that the Company recently organized for cutting a canal from Currituck Sound to the waters of Virginia, have commenced building their dredging boats, and the work of excavating is soon expected to begin.

Dem. Pioneer.

THE WORK COMMENCED.—We understand that the Dredging Machine and a number of men have arrived at Nag's Head, for the purpose of commencing the work of opening the Inlet there, under the appropriation of $50,000 made by the last Congress.

Ibid.

HARNETT COUNTY.—We stated last week that Judge Ellis issued a Mandamus to the Contractor of public buildings in Harnett requiring the Magistrates to comply with the contract made by the building committee, or at least show cause why the work should not go on. Another Mandamus was also issued to citizens of that county directing that all proceedings be stopped relative to the county site or public buildings. In this condition the matter stands at present, but we are under the impression that some arrangement will yet be made by which the difficulty will be satisfactorily settled to both parties.

Fay. Car.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—The work on this road, we learn, is progressing as fast as the contractors can find hands to carry it forward. The passenger and produce depot will be on the lot nearly opposite the Post Office, but the main steam will pass down Moore and Lamon streets to the mouth of the Gully half a mile below Clarendon Bridge, upon which the Coal will pass to the River. An arm will extend from the main line to the depot in town. When this work is completed Fayetteville will receive a new impetus in her business affairs, and it therefore behooves every one to feel an interest in the improvement and do everything possible to complete it at an early day. The people west of the Coal Fields are anxiously looking forward to a connection with our road, and when it is finished there is but little doubt that it will be extended into the produce growing country of North Carolina. Let no one be discouraged, but let all hands put their shoulders to the wheel and it is bound to turn. *Ib.*

At a meeting of the friends of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, held in Charlotte on the 13th inst., $20,000 was subscribed to the capital stock of the Company.

A meeting was also held in Gaston county, and speeches made by the President and others, but nothing was subscribed. *Ib.*

NORTH CAROLINA BOOKS.—Mr. H. D. Turner, of Raleigh, has in press a new edition of Swaim's Justice, by Edward Cantwell, Esq. The Justice has been out of print for some months past, and a new edition is required in consequence of the late thorough Digest of the Laws. We think Mr. Cantwell entirely competent, not only to make as useful a book as Swaim's, but one even better.

A new edition of the works of the late Bishop Ravenscroft, in 2 vols. 8vo. is in press at this office, one volume of it being nearly ready for the binder.

Fayetteville Observer.

We understand nearly all the Chestnut trees throughout this section of country, have died this season, consequently this crop will fall short in this region.

Rock. Dem.

SOAP.—We have been sent a bar of the soap manufactured by Messrs. Costin & Gafford, of this place. It appears to us to a very fair article, and will afford our citizens an opportunity of patronizing "domestic manufactures."

Wil. Com.

ORANGE SPECIAL COURT.—We are requested to state, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Orange county will be held on the 2nd Monday in December.

Rock. Dem.

SALE OF LAND.—We learn from a gentleman who attended Bertie Court last week, that the tract of land belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. W. Mebane, of the Hermitage in Bertie county, lying near Woodville, Perquimans county, was bid off by Wm. Mebane, son of the late owner, for $57,000.—This land was owned by the late John A. Sutton, Esq., of Bertie, who bought it of Dr. Ford, of Woodville, for $12,000 some twelve years since. It contains 1331 acres, and is said to be fine for the production of grain, as are all the lands lying on Turkey ridge in the vicinity.

Mur. Gaz.

At a convention of the Cheraw and Coal Field Rail Road held at Rockingham, Richmond county, Oct. 31 1855, W. F. Leak, Esqr., was called to the chair and D. B. Nicholson and A. B. Black appointed Secretaries; Col. H. Harrington, and Dr. S. C. Bruce were elected Vice Presidents.

The following gentlemen enrolled their names as delegates to the Convention, viz:—From Moore, A. R. Kelley, Col. John Morrison, Daniel McKenzie, Arc'd Ray, D. C. Clark, D. R. Shaw, Duncan Patterson, J. W. Warner. Dr. H. Turner, Joab Chock, Dr. S. C. Bruce, A. Black, and A. R. McDonald; from Richmond, Robt. J. Steele, sen., R. S. McDonald, J. C. Beaman, Dr. P. W. Stansill, K. P. Hill, W. C. Leak, W. F. Leak, James L. Watts, D. B. Nicholson, H. B. Gill, W. W. Graham, D. McMair, J. C. McKinnon, Allen McCaskill, Esq., Col. H. W. Harrington, Major George Northam, and B. B. McKenzie.

After the Convention was organized the President, Mr. Leak, arose and spoke at some length and with much force upon the subject of improvements and the objects of the Convention.

Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. A. R. Kelly, W. L. Steele, (not a member, in explanation of his position and in reply to some remarks from Mr. Kelly, that had reference to Mr. Steele,) A. R. McDonald, A. R. Black, and Daniel McKenzie.

A Committee of five, consisting of the President, Messrs. Kelly, Col. Morrison, Graham and Black were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the object of the Convention.

After retiring a short interval the Committee returned and reported the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

The committee to whom was assigned the duty of reporting resolutions expressive of the views of this convention, having had the same under consideration, ask leave to report:

"*Resolved*, 1st. As the opinion of this meeting that State policy, (to which none of us are indifferent) requires, that we should go in for the greatest good to the greatest number, and then provide for the wants of the remainder, by liberal appropriations; regardless, whether they find a market, within or without the State.

Resolved, 2d. We hold that the fostering hand of the State should be extended over the *whole* State—that from our geographical position, we have been measurably excluded from any improvements looking to the development of our productive industry, have been taxed for the benefit of other sections, and that it is nothing but right and proper, if need be, that they should be taxed for our benefit.

If this principle be correct, which no fair minded man can deny, we can not entertain a doubt, that an application to the next Legislature for a charter, for the continuation of the North Eastern road from the State line, near Cheraw, to the Coal Fields on Deep River, will be favorably received.

Resolved, 3d. That while we, unqualifiedly, are the advocates of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road, we are at the same time avowed advocates of granting a Charter, for the construction of a Rail Road, from some point on the State line, near Cheraw, through Richmond and Moore, via Carthage to the coal fields on Deep River, and we will vote for no man, for the coming Legislature, who will refuse an act of incorporation for that purpose; particularly when the State is not called upon to contribute one cent to its construction.

Resolved, 4th, We are the advocates, at the same time, of building up our own seaport towns, and sustaining and improving the condition of the principal commercial towns of the State, when this can be done without too great a sacrifice; yet, at the same time, we are unqualifiedly opposed to any system that shall constrain a citizen to trade at home when it is evidently his interest to trade abroad."

THE CONDITION OF LONDON.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that the street population of London are in an excited and restless condition, and have more than once, of late, overawed the Government. They were first called out by the resistance to the Sabbath observance bill, and afterward assumed a different character, and now demand bread or employment. They meet every Sunday in great numbers in Hyde Park.

The Kansas Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24—In the Constitutional Convention a schedule was passed declaring that the Constitution be submitted to the people on the 15th of December next for their approval or rejection. If ratified, it provides that the election for Territorial officers and judges of the Supreme Court, and members of Assembly, shall take place the third Tuesday in January. It also provides that the General Assembly shall have authority to secure the enforcement of the sixth section of the bill of rights before the fourth of July next.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Flour is drooping, though unchanged in price. Wheat is dull; sales of Southern white at $2 27; red $2 19. Corn is improving; sales of Western mixed at $1 07½. Provisions remain unchanged. Stocks are lower.

Seven days later from Europe.—Arrival of the Canada.—Nothing from the Seat of War—Difficulty between England and Spain, &c.

HALIFAX, Nov. 22.—The steamer Canada, with dates from Liverpool to the 10th inst., arrived here to-day.

THE RUPTURE WITH AMERICA.—The excitement in England with regard to the anticipated rupture with America, has entirely died out.

THE WAR.—There is nothing of importance from the seat of war. There is a rumor of another battle at Perekop, but it is believed to be without foundation.

The allied fleet in the Dneiper have done nothing.

Omar Pacha is acting very energetically in Asia.

RUMORS OF PEACE.—There are a great many rumors of peace coming from the direction of Vienna, but they are apparently without foundation.

ANOTER REPORTED ALLIANCE.—The chief feature of the Canada's news is the reported alliance of Sweden with the western powers.

FRANCE.—Another false rumor of an attempt to assassinate Napoleon had caused some excitement in France.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.—Unfriendly relations are arising between England and Spain, respecting a disputed claim between the two powers.

SICILY.—An insurrection is reported to have occurred in Sicily, but no details have been received.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10th.—Cotton active, owing to a scarcity of current qualities. An advance of fully ¼ had been established on some descriptions.

Breadstuffs generally advanced, and all descriptions closed active. Flour advanced, 1s. Wheat advanced 3d., and Corn 2s. 6d. higher.

Provisions unchanged.

Sugars considerably advanced.

Money easier. Consols closed at 88¾, for money.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Flour is stiffer at yesterday's rates. Sales of white Wheat at $2 15 to $2 25; red $2 to $2 15. Corn is unchanged in price In Provisions there is a fair inquiry for all kinds, and the stock is insufficient for the demand, though prices generally are unchanged. Large contracts are making for Mess Pork for future delivery.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD BY N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO., *Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 120, Sycamore St.*

PETERSBURG, Nov. 24, 1855.

WHEAT—During the week the market has been very much excited, and purchasers evinced considerable anxiety to buy all that was offered on the market. The sales during the week have been large for the season, ranging from $2 10 @ 2 15 for prime Red; and 2 20 @ 2 26 for prime White; common and medium grades are much wanted, particularly by shippers, at from 1 80 to 2 10. Stock and receipts light.

COTTON—The article has advanced very materially since our last report, with an active demand for all grades. We quote from parcels 9 cents. Holders demand 9¼ cents.

CORN—We have also to note a better feeling in this article, with sales prime White at 90 to 95 cents ₱ bushel of 56 lbs.

TOBACCO—We have no change to note. The market continues dull, particularly for new.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD," BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO., *Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants*

NORFOLK, Nov. 24, 1855.

Business is again going on as usual, and we note little or no effect from the late epidemic. We quote FLOUR scarce, S. F. $10 @ 10½; Extra 10¾ @ 10¾.

CORN—Measured, 85 cents, weight, 90 cents.

N. C. HOGROUND—13 @ 14 cents; Western Sides 12½ @ 13 cents; Shoulders 11½ @ 12 cents.

NO. 1 LARD—14 @ 14½ cents.

Pipe Staves $65: W. O. Hhd $50; R. O. Hhd 30 @ 35; Dressed Bbl. 30; Rough do 20 @ 22.

COTTON—9¼ @ 9¾.

TAR—$1⅞ @ 2; Spts. Turp. 44 @ 45 cents; no sales Rosin. T. G. SALT afloat 55 cents; L. B. Factory Filled 1 80 @ 1 90; G. A. 1 35 @ 1 40.

N. Y. R. R. SUGARS—Advancing 8 @ 8½; Refined Crushed and Pulverised 10½ @ 10¾; Loaf 11¼ @ 11¾; Clarified 9 @ 9¾.

Rio Coffee 11½ @ 12c; Laguayra 12½ @ 12¾; Java 14½ @ 15c.

MOULD CANDLES—16½ @ 17c; Adamantine 31 @ 35; Sperm 40 @ 45 cents.

GUANO—As last quoted.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 24.

BACON has been very scarce and has considerably advanced—sales at 16½ from wagons, hog round—from store at 20 cts.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd. 2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
36 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Bordeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 brls Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Saleratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.

THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.

A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.

The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.

The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.

Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."

Christy Johnson, by ditto.

The Elder Sister. By Marion James.

Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.

Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.

Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.

Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.

Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at
H. L. EVANS.

Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.
H. L. EVANS.

September 29, 1855. 90—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toe a scar, the cut of an oxe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetwon, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove the wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., Sept. 1855. 94—tf.

MASONIC.—THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of this Masonic body will be held in this City, on Monday evening, the 3d December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for its consideration. The Officers of the Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper Representatives to be appointed, in conformity with the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1855. 95—td.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—THE AUCTION AND Commission business under the style and firm of Ditchford & Cooke will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he will settle the former business.

J. J. LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, Oct. 22, 1855. 96—

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream, with an abundant supply of water and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work."—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—Maud and other Poems, 50 cents.

II. CHARLES READE—Peg Woffington, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.

III. WILLIAM HOWITT—Land, Labor and Gold, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.

A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.

IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—The Note Book, 75 cts.

V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—The Voyages and Adventures of Aymas Leigh. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.

VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—Oakfield, a Novel, $1.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Secrets in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereau. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

JUST RECEIVED.—A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by
J. J. LITCHFORD.

Oc ober 23, 1855. 96—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.

Todd on the nervous system.

A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.

The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

September 7, 1855. 82—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSON COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1855.—Joseph Hare, John Hare, and others *vs.* Stephen Rentfrow.—Caveat to a Will.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Hare, deceased, was produced in open Court by Stephen Rentfrow, the Executor therein named, and by him propounded for probate as the last Will and Testament of the said John Hare, deceased. When Joseph Hare, John Hare and Rufus Hare, as next of kin of John Hare, deceased, appear in open Court, protest against, and enter their Caveat to the probate of said paper writing, as the last will and testament of said John Hare, deceased. And thereupon the Court do order and direct that the Jury be sworn and empaneled to enquire "whether the said paper writing is the last Will and Testament of John Hare, deceased." And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Willis Hare, who is one of the next of kin to the said John Hare, deceased, is a non-resident of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the N. C. Weekly Standard for six weeks, notifying the said Willis Hare and next of kin to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Courthouse in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday of November next, and see proceedings.

Witness: J. H. Keneday, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, 1855.

J. H. KENEDAY, Cl'k.

October 26, 1855. 1097—6w.

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.

N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.

Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one o the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The Spectator is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fittedup in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria de Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth ——
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, ——
The Miscellaneous Essays, do ——
The Caesars, do ——
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Theological Essays and other Papers, do ——
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo, ——

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,
Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.

Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,
MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEX'S]
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present. E. A. CRUDUP, President.

Office R. & G. R. R.

Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 86—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.

Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $3 25 per suit.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1855. 93—3t.

THE SEASON HAS ARRIVED WHEN those in want of fine Clothing should call and examine the stock arriving daily at the Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.

Oct. 12, '55. 93—3t.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. Miller, S. H. Rogers

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C